

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1898.

VOLUME XXXIV--NO. 22.

It is easy to
be Satisfied
When you
Come to us
To Buy...

OUR large Stock affords an excellent assortment to choose from, and the quality of our Goods is such that you have confidence in them. You don't feel always as if something was going to happen or go wrong with them, and every one knows our—

PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

We're climbing fast into the heart of public confidence. Square dealing, brains and Spot Cash, great buying, courageous selling—that's all. They're winners.

Remember—Spot Cash. No Goods charged, and—your money back if you want it.

B.O. Evans & Co.,
THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

GLASS FOR WINDOWS.
GLASS FOR HOT HOUSES.
GLASS FOR SHOW CASES.
GLASS FOR CRAVAT
AND GLOVE CASES.

CUT ANY SHAPE
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

EVANS PHARMACY.

COME TO THE NEW STORE OF—
J. C. OSBORNE
For Fancy Groceries, Confectioneries,
Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco,
And many other things too numerous to mention.
Come to see me before buying.
Phone and Free Delivery.
Yours to please,
J. C. OSBORNE,
Main Street, below Bank of Anderson, W. H. Harrison's Old Stand.

**THE
GREAT SYRACUSE TURN PLOW.**

The Strongest, the Lightest,
The Best Braced Turn Plow Made.

RUNS LIGHTER and produces better results than any Plow on the market. In the season of 1894 we sold only 5 Syracuse Plows, in 1895 we sold 20, in 1896 we sold 75, in 1897 we sold 174, and we have sold nearly 400 for the year 1898.

Their increasing sale from year to year is proof conclusive that they are superior to other makes. They will turn where others fail. They run 25 per cent lighter, the points are harder and will wear twice as long. Now, we don't ask you to take our statement for this, but be guided by the experience of your fellow-farmers who have used these Plows and do not hesitate to give due praise to the Great Syracuse Plow—the world-renowned. We are the—

SYRACUSE SMOOTHING HARROW,

and Syracuse Harrows, like Syracuse Plows, stand to-day without a rival. We are sole Agents. See us before buying.

Yours truly,

BROCK BROS.

Raise More Wheat.

Atlanta Journal.

Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens is heartily in favor of a large wheat crop, and is urging the farmers to get to work early and make the wheat yield as great as possible. In regard to this Mr. Stevens said to-day: "Before it gets too late I wish to urge upon the farmers of Georgia, particularly those in the middle and upper sections of the State, the importance of planting a large wheat crop."

"The conditions are such that there is little or no hope for any material advance in the price of cotton for the present crop, and even should there be a decided reduction in the acreage of cotton next year, so large will be the surplus carried over from the accumulation of that heavy crop in succession that prices will in all probability be very low for the crop that will be grown in 1899. With such a prospect ahead, the thoughtful farmer will seek for some other crop than cotton, from which he may hope for at least a moderate reward for his labor. For the sections of the State above mentioned, the growing of wheat seems to offer relief from the thrall of cotton. Even in the section south of Macon good crops of wheat can be grown on the stiff red lands that are to be found in greater or less amounts in every county of south Georgia. As a money crop, wheat is just as available as cotton, for there are buyers ready to take it at its market value in every town in Georgia."

"My advice, therefore, is to plant as soon as possible a large acreage in wheat. Select your best land; break it deeply (though do not bring the subsoil clay to the surface); harrow; and if necessary re-harrow until you get all lumps and clods broken up; then either drill or broadcast the seed, covering lightly. For fertilizing apply either stable or cow manure, or if without these, use 200 pounds of good acid phosphate and 100 pounds of kainit per acre; and when the wheat starts to growing off in the spring broadcast from 50 to 75 pounds of subnitrate of soda to the acre."

"For seed, get either bluestem or the fullcaster wheat, as these varieties have been found to succeed best in the State. Both of these varieties can be bought here at about a dollar a bushel."

"By following the advice given you will not only make a crop of wheat, but can follow that with peas sown broadcast, and gather a heavy crop of peavine hay, than which there is none better."

"In addition to planting largely of wheat, from which our farmers may reasonably expect to realize a profit, I earnestly advise a liberal sowing of oats to supplement the short corn crop in middle and north Georgia. Do not delay the planting of this important crop, for one acre of November-sown oats will, as a rule, yield at least twice as much as the same acreage sown in the spring. Of course you must take the risk of winter-killing; but there is no crop that a farmer plants that is not subject to loss and even total destruction, from the forces of nature, and the dread of such calamities should deter no farmer from planting his crops at the proper time. Should your oats be killed by cold weather, sow again as soon as possible."

"For fall sowing the Texas rustproof or the winter grazing oats are both good varieties; the latter will best stand cold weather, but the former will produce the heavier crop if not killed by the cold. Next year, by reason of the low price of cotton, will be particularly hard on those farmers who have made short corn crops, and every means should be used by them to help out their scant supply. Much can be done on this line by sowing rye, or a mixture of rye, oats and barley, which will furnish good pasturage through the spring months and can then be turned under preparatory to planting some other crop on the land. The time has come when our farmers must abandon the all-cotton business, and right now they should make a beginning in this direction. Let each one for himself resolve that he will henceforth raise all supplies of every kind that can be produced on his farm, buying nothing that he can grow or make, and prosperity and contentment will ere long replace the gloom and despondency which now overshadows our State."

—Congressman William Alden Smith, of Michigan, was once, as a poor boy, ejected from a train because he could not pay his fare. Now he is general counsel for the road on which that train was run.

—If all the whiskey that is used to purchase votes could be seen flowing in one stream, doubtless it would be the largest stream that many have ever seen. It certainly would be the stream that had caused more disaster than all others combined. Beneath its waves could be found more wrecks than beneath the waters that cover the sea.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1898.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
Address—F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Inspection Completed.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 16th inst. says:

"The officials of the Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky Divisions of the projected Black Diamond Railway system gathered at the Grand Hotel yesterday to meet Sir Thomas S. Tanager, the distinguished civil engineer and railway expert, who has returned to the Grand from his inspection of the Indiana branches, which finished his inspection of all the lines of the contemplated system. Sir Thomas submitted a brief preliminary report, which while not made public, is understood to be very favorable as to the feasibility of constructing the road and its earning capacity, judged from the resourceful regions through which it would run and its terminal facilities at Port Royal harbor, S. C., on the Atlantic seaboard, and at Columbus, Ohio, where it would connect with the Nickel-Plate system. Sir Thomas Tanager sails for England Saturday to compile his elaborate notes and data, which, in conjunction with the reports and estimates of the engineers will make up the matter of his full and final report, which will not be forthcoming for four or five months."

The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune of the same date, says:

"A final meeting of the directors of the various systems making up the proposed Black Diamond Railway with the officers of the latter was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Hotel. Sir Thomas Tanager, the expert engineer from England, left last night and expects to sail from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, and Mr. Dickinson, the general counsel, who left Cincinnati with Sir Thomas, will spend some three weeks more in America before departing for the other side."

"The entire route has now been inspected and the data is ready for submission to the English syndicate which is expected to build the road. At a meeting yesterday, besides the directors and Sir Thomas, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Kirkby and Mr. Boone, were W. B. Crenshaw, of Knoxville, Tenn., Superintendent of Surveys, and B. Watts, engineer of the Indiana Division, the inspection of which has just been finished."

"It was determined at the meeting among other things, that the preliminary work on the Indiana Division interrupted last March, should now be taken up and rushed to completion."

The State Must Keep Order.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Senator McLaurin had a long conference with Postmaster General Smith to-day with reference to the Greenwood affair. The result of the conference is that, as there appears to be no danger of any further trouble there, the Government of the United States will not interfere, but leave the matter to be dealt with by the State authorities.

Senator McLaurin showed the Postmaster General a telegram he received today from Mayor W. A. Smith, of McCormick.

Hon. J. L. McLaurin, Washington, D. C.: Tolbert was advised to leave because there was an element here we could not control. Mails have not been interfered with—Mrs. Tolbert, postmaster, is attending to duties as usual. She is respected by all parties, and no insult to her will be permitted. Advise Tolbert's continued absence.

W. A. SMITH, Mayor.
This telegram made a profound impression upon the Postmaster General, and after his talk with Senator McLaurin he understood the situation in South Carolina much better than he did previously. It is evident that the Administration realizes that the Tolberts are a disturbing element in Greenwood County, and under existing conditions there is no need for Federal interference. As previously stated the Republicans in South Carolina have practically forgotten all about the Phoenix riot in their midst and hurry attack upon the postoffice pic counter.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—United States Marshal Melton, of South Carolina, had a conference with Postmaster General Emory Smith regarding some postoffice appointments. The race troubles in that State were not discussed. Mr. Melton stated positively his personal belief that the Tolberts would not be safe if they returned to their State. "I have no hesitation," he said, "in saying that it would be very unwise for them to return until after the excitement has subsided. That may be a matter of weeks."

—Farmer Privett, of Florence county, S. C., has pioneered the way out of the all-cotton rut, according to the Charleston News and Courier. He cultivated eighteen acres in tobacco, and sold the crop for \$3,300, realizing, after a liberal allowance for the cost of cultivating and curing, a clear profit of \$150 an acre. With such a boost as that tobacco growing ought to soon get a pretty good start in that section.

—Luther Tucker, a white man, met a terrible death, at the gin of Lawrence Ashmore, in Greenville county. With several others, Mr. Tucker was engaged in packing a bale of cotton when the lever flew up and struck him in the neck, producing death. Mr. Tucker was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

Shot By His Wife.

GREENVILLE, Nov. 20.—George W. Hughes, the merchant of Greers, Greenville county, who was shot night before last by his handsome wife in a domestic quarrel at their residence in Greers, died from the effects of his wound at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The wife is now in jail here awaiting trial for murder, and it is said that she has a very black case hanging over her head. She says the shooting was accidental, but it was reported last night that while Hughes forgave her he never at any time excused her and that up to the time of his death he resolutely refused to say that the shooting was accidental, declaring that he could not die with a lie on his lips.

A Horrible Murder.

GREENVILLE, Nov. 18. The blackest crime in the history of South Carolina was committed last night. Weaver Smith, a white boy 9 years old, was murdered within fifty yards of Main street, in the residence part of the city. At 4 o'clock this afternoon his body was found in some weeds on Elford street, which connects Main and Townes streets. The body was in full view of Main street, when discovered by a negro woman. On examination it was discovered that he had been strangled and his stomach ripped open with a knife, severing the entrails. The mutilation was horrible. On further examination it was ascertained that a foot crime had been committed on the body before death, which probably induced the killing. At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon the boy was given a supper by Mr. Riser, sexton of Springwood Cemetery. Later he was seen at the north side camp. He was known to every housekeeper in Greenville, as he was a professional beggar. He was a harmless child, but considered a nuisance as a persistent beggar. The news of the murder quickly spread throughout the city, and the feeling of indignation is intense. Police are using every means to trace the movements of the boy. No clue has yet been discovered, and up to this hour the murder is a mystery.

Terrible Tragedy.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 19.—A terrible tragedy occurred here at 2:20 o'clock to-day on Hancock street, just in front of Thomas' grocery store.

W. O. Finney and son, Tom Finney, and J. R. and W. B. Stanley, brothers, all engaged in a shooting affray.

W. O. Finney is dead, shot through the liver and mouth, and Tom Finney is nearly dead, shot through the stomach, leg and back.

J. Stanley is seriously shot in the face and head, and W. B. Stanley is shot through the upper portion of his chest.

All the living are in charge of physicians, and they report them all in very serious conditions.

Tom Finney keeps a restaurant, his father a repair shop.

W. B. Stanley took dinner at Finney's restaurant. He was not pleased. He is said to have cursed Finney and told him he was trying to cheat him, and struck Finney.

Finney is young and small and Stanley's blows seem to have dazed him, as he tumbled round and round in a circle.

When Finney recovered somewhat he went across to his father's shop and is presumed to have told him of the affair, and he and his father came down the street and meeting the Stanley brothers, the fight commenced, with the result stated.

Stanley was under bond for his appearance to the city authorities on account of the disturbance in Finney's restaurant. All parties were armed and about a dozen shots were fired.

W. O. Finney died on the sidewalk in the arms of Hon. I. T. Miller and your correspondent.

Within ten minutes after being shot Mrs. Finney came on the scene, just as he died, and her grief was heart-rending.

Finney is the father of a large family, some eight or nine children. His son, Tom, is a member of Apollo Brass Band and one of the most popular young men of our town.

The Stanleys are young farmers living in the southern portion of the county and are hard working, respectable citizens. It is said two negroes were wounded by stray shots. There is great excitement here.—Atlanta Journal.

—Mr. Abial Lathrop, of Orangeburg, United States district attorney, was in Columbia and called upon the governor in behalf of Col. John R. Tolbert. He requested of governor Ellerbe, should warrants be sworn out against Col. Tolbert by the people of Greenwood, as has been threatened, that he will not permit Col. Tolbert to be taken to that county, as his life might thus be endangered. The governor complied with his request.

STATE NEWS.

—The United States Court convenes in Columbia next Monday.

—The South Carolina M. E. Conference, South, meets in Greenwood on Dec. 7th.

—By incendiary fires several barns in Laurens county, S. C., have recently been destroyed.

—James B. Williams was convicted in Greenville last Saturday of the murder of Charlie Potts.

—The opinion prevails that at least 5,000 acres in Marlboro county will be seeded in wheat this fall.

—The Spartanburg Poultry Association will hold its annual exhibition on December 23 and 30th. The exhibition this year bids fair to excel any held in previous years.

—Freeman Sherbert, son of J. P. Sherbert, of Enoree, found a bottle of whiskey about his father's house and proceeded to drink enough to kill him. He died 24 hours later. He was 10 years old.

—At the general election on the 8th, for State and county officers and for a congressman, only 730 votes were polled in Greenville county, while the democratic strength of the county is between 4,000 and 5,000.

—It is said that a farmer by the name of John Kellett, near Laurens, had made ten bales of cotton on three and three-quarter acres of land. He used stable manure under this cotton with very little fertilizer.

—The fields and the forests around Pickens abound with quail and squirrels. One old gentleman went out to shoot some squirrels, and succeeded in bringing down 32, and it was not very hard to believe him when he said that they were almost as thick as snow birds.

—Governor Ellerbe has received a report from Senator Talbird relative to the recent storms in Beaufort. The senator writes: "The people need food, clothing and medicine, and if something is not done to relieve their immediate necessities great suffering, if not actual starvation, will result."

—The cost of holding the Federal election in Oconee county was \$300.20. There were 531 votes cast in the Federal boxes. This makes each vote cast for Congressman cost almost 56¢ cents. The cost of State election was \$300.25, and there were 534 votes cast for State officers, making each vote in this election cost a little over 56¢ cents.

—A Newberry farmer asserts that he can produce sweet potatoes and sell them at 10 cents a bushel and realize more clear money on each acre planted than he can on cotton. If this be true, why are so few potatoes grown in this country where there is an unsupplied demand for potatoes at 40 and 50 cents per bushel?

—Hoke, the 9-year-old son of Mr. W. B. Knight, of Spartanburg, got the big toe of his right foot caught between the chain and rear sprocket of Waddy Thompson, Jr.'s, bicycle while riding behind him to school, and had it so badly mashed that it had to be amputated by the Drs. Crawford.

—At the Newberry court last week Judge Klugh granted a new trial in a criminal case because one of the jurors was not qualified to serve, inasmuch as he was not an elector. The new constitution provides that none but duly qualified voters shall serve as jurors. The jurors can now be required to show their registration tickets and receipts for poll tax.

Notice.

The Building Committee of New Prospect Church will receive sealed bids up to Dec. 1st, 1898, for lumber and shingles and for the building of a house of worship for said Church.

The Committee desires contractors to make four separate bids on material and work to be done. One for lumber and shingles, one for building the house and furnish doors, sash, blinds and all hardware necessary to complete the house; one for furnishing material and making seats and one for furnishing paint and painting the house inside and outside.

The Committee will furnish brick and build pillows, and hand all building material.

Contractors will find specifications at Mr. Frank Bolt's store at Anderson, with whom they can deposit their bids.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All subscribers to the building fund, who have not paid their subscriptions are hereby requested to pay the same by the first of Dec. next.

W. B. HALL, Chm.
J. W. ESKREW, Secy.

Cheap Rates.

From Nov. 1st until April 30th, 1899, Winter Tourist tickets to principal Southern resorts, including Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C., and Florida points, will be on sale at special rates via Southern Railway. Tickets allow fifteen days stop-over, and are good to return until May 31, 1899.

Quick schedules and excellent service via Southern Railway. Call on any agent of the company for detailed information as to schedules, etc.

S. H. HARDWICK,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Going Out of Business

On account of the health of some of our families, we are compelled to get out of business, and we will sell our entire Stock—

AT COST!

And here is our Cost Mark:

T C A B G W H O R E X
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 REPEAT

That Stock is one of the best and closest bought Stocks ever brought to Anderson.

Shoes, Clothing, Dress Goods, Etc!

We thank our customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and trust they will come at once and take advantage of THE COST SALE, which begins TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15th.

MOORE & LUCAS.

The Racket Store.

THE STAMP ACT OF 1765

Requiring Stamps on all legal documents was a source of revenue to England; the Stamp Act of Congress in 1898 to liquidate the expenses of the Cuban war has been a source of revenue to the U. S.; but the Trading Stamp Act entered into by certain Merchants of Anderson November, 1898, by which we give five per cent in real value back to Cash customers in addition to their purchases, is one of the greatest sources of revenue for customers that has ever been known. We will sell you—

Stoves, Tinware, Crockery,
China, Glassware,
Wedding and Xmas Presents,

As cheap as anybody, and then for each \$100. cash purchase you make we give one Trading Stamp—10 Stamps for each one dollar's worth.

For full explanation call on—

OSBORNE & CLINKSCALES,
Agents for Iron King and Elmo Stoves.